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For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THOUGHTS ON THE

STATE OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

(Continued from No. 99, of this Gazette.)

No. VII.

THE civilization of the Indians is a ſubject ſo very important, and yet ſo little inveſtigated, that in the firſt attempt to bring it before the public, little more than an enumeration of expedients can reaſonably be expected. Let the following obſervations therefore be conſidered as intended to excite the public inveſtigation of the ſubject, rather than as a regular and digeſted plan proper to be carried into effect.

The experience of paſt ages, and of nations in ſimilar circumſtances, may ſerve to guide our reſearches in this new and intereſting inquiry.

In the hiſtory of the progreſs of nations from barbariſm to civility, we find that the worſhip of the Deity—the inſtitution of marriage, and the eſtabliſhment of private property—have entered into the foundation on which the ſuperſtructure of civil ſociety has been erected. Theſe are neceſſary to give form and permanency to its eſtabliſhment. Each of theſe is of itſelf inſufficient—it is their union and joint influence, with the effects that naturally reſult from them, that give ſociety its perfect form. The inveſtigation of each of theſe principles which compoſe the foundation of civil ſociety, merits attention in the developement of this ſubject. Some remarks upon the firſt of them, will be the ſubſtance of the preſent eſſay.

The idea of a Supreme Being, is either originally inſtampt upon the human mind, or is among the firſt impreſſions which it receives from the exerciſe of its own powers. All men at times feel their dependence upon a Superior, and ſeek occaſionally, by external homage, to deprecate his anger and ſecure his favour. It is perhaps impoſſible to efface this impreſſion from the human heart—it is the link which connects material with immaterial exiſtence. It is uncertain how far civil government would be practicable without the aid of theſe ſentiments. In its beſt form, it is far from being a perfect work. The limited extent of its laws—the imperfection of its ſanctions—the inequalities and diſtinctions which it creates—with the temptations to fraud, injuſtice and cruelty, are calculated to excite envy and inquietude in the minds of the leaſt fortunate members of the community; who, without the co-operation of religious principles, would be continually endeavoring to throw off all legal reſtraint, and to diſſolve the bands of the ſociety, in order to riot on the ſpoils of the public, or to re eſtabliſh it on a foundation more agreeable to their wiſhes and intereſts.

The belief of a Supreme Being—infinite in power, wiſdom, purity, juſtice and goodneſs—of a future ſtate—of retribution—of an univerſal judgment, and of an eternal award—penetrates the heart, arreſts the conſcience, and reſtrains the impetuoſity of the paſſions—It leads to obedience and ſubmiſſion, by annexing the idea of duty to the ſacrifices of perſonal intereſt, to the preſent order of things, and by the proſpect of a period when an equitable diſtribution ſhall be made by the Sovereign of the Univerſe.

And by enforcing the rights of imperfect obligation—by inculcating the exerciſe of the ſocial virtues—by reſtraining ſecret crimes—by corroborating the authority of the laws, and by giving additional energy to their ſanctions—it is admirably calculated to remedy the inconveniences, and ſupply the defects of civil government. Theſe principles are ſimple and uniform, adapted to every capacity, and ſuited to every ſtage of ſociety and age of the world.

In rude and ignorant times, men not having compaſs of mind enough to trace theſe impreſſions to their ſource, or to deduce all things from one ſimple cauſe, followed the impulſe of their imaginations and their paſſions, In this ſtate of mens' minds, every deviation from the ordinary courſe of things alarms their fears, and they have recourſe to ſuperior and inviſible powers to relieve them from the evils which they dread. They aſcribe to a diſtinct cauſe every uncommon event—and by theſe means, multiply their Gods without number. They clothe them with the paſſions and weakneſſes of mortals, and pay them an homage that correſponds to their origin and their attributes. Men of ſuperior ſagacity have availed themſelves of this weakneſs—augmented the reputation of the current ſuperſtitions, formed them into ſyſtem, and made them the baſis of their laws and policy. The introduction of laws and government in moſt nations, of whoſe origin we have any diſtinct tradition, was effected in this manner.

The holy religion that we poſſeſs, is indeed in every lineament different from the ſyſtems of ſuperſtition which the ignorance and credulity of mankind have invented. The one ſets before us a ſtandard of perfect excellence, which we are commanded at our peril to imitate—the other clothes the objects of its worſhip with the frailties of men. The one in effect leads to purity and virtue—the other, to depravity and folly. What uſe may be made of true religion in civilizing the Indians, I will not pretend to determine—But that it may be of ſome ſervice, I think evident. If ſuperſtition and falſe religion were found neceſſary to the eſtabliſhment of civil ſociety and civil laws—ſurely true religion is equally neceſſary, and will be equally effectual. Such is the attachment of the Indians to their manners and cuſtoms—ſuch the ſtrength and violence of their paſſions, and ſuch the nature and number of their vices, that no change can be introduced among them in theſe reſpects but by intereſting the ſtrongeſt paſſions of the human mind. No ſentiments ſo eaſily reach the heart, and none ſo powerfully impreſs the mind, as thoſe which relate to religion. The doctrines, the precepts, and the inſtitutions of religion, are all calculated to enlighten, to humanize and to intereſt the human mind—to ſoften the manners, and to extend and ſtrengthen the ſocial affections.

No principle will be ſo efficacious in changing the habits of the ſavages, as religion—This is evident not only from the nature of things—the conſtitution of the human mind, and the power of ſuperſtition in paſt ages—but from the experience we have actually had of the effects of it on the temper and manners of the Indians.

The ſucceſs of Mr. David Brainerd among the Indians in New-Jerſey, has been laid before the public. By the indefatigable exertions and well directed zeal of that pious and judicious miſſionary, a conſiderable number of the ſavages were prevailed on to forſake their wandering way of life—to form themſelves into a ſociety, and to attend to agriculture. He eſtabliſhed a ſchool among them, and the youth made great proficiency even during his reſidence among them.*

In the hiſtory of the Five Nations, we are informed that by the exertions of two ſucceeding miſſionaries, they were reformed in a great meaſure from the vice of drunkenneſs—from the practice of divorcing each other on frivolous pretences—from the exerciſe of cruelty to their priſoners, and in ſome meaſure from their propenſity to war.†—From ſuch favorable beginnings, what might not be expected from a vigorous proſecution of ſimilar meaſures.

From theſe experiments we may infer, the religion, pure, ſimple, and unadulterated by ſuperſtitious ceremonies, or any falſe mixture, would be a powerful inſtrument in effecting the civilization of our American Indians—and a well digeſted plan for this purpoſe deſerves the patronage of the benevolent.

NOTE.

In addition to theſe inſtances, I might mention the ſucceſs of the Jeſuits in Paraguay, in South-America: They brought the Indians to live in towns, to cultivate the earth, to exerciſe the arts, to ſubmit to civil ſubordination, and even to aſpire to liberal improvements.

* *Life of Brainerd, p.* 177—304.

† *Colden's Hiſtory of the Five Nations.*

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE,
OF SATURDAY LAST.

Yeſterday afternoon, the citizens of Philadelphia, agreeably to a notification for that purpoſe, attended a meeting in the State-houſe garden. An addreſs congratulating Mr. Genet *on his arrival was read, and unanimouſly adopted—It was immediately preſented to the Miniſter, at the City-tavern, and is as follows:*

To Edmund Charles GENET, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to the United States,—THE ADDRESS of the Citizens of Philadelphia.

SIR,

The Citizens of Philadelphia are anxious to convey their congratulations upon your arrival, in terms the moſt cordial and acceptable. We have, with pleaſure, on former occaſions, acknowledged our obligations, and declared our attachment to the people of France; but, at this moment, we are peculiarly gratified, by recognizing, in the Miniſter of our firſt and beſt Ally, the repreſentative of a Free Republic.

Impreſſed with the value of our political independence; recollecting, with an honeſt pride, the Glory and Succeſs, which, in the purſuit of that object, crowned the virtue and fortitude of America; and eſtimating the preſent reputation and proſperity of the union, as bleſſings reſulting from the Revolution; we cannot without gratitude, conſider, how great a portion of our triumph and our happineſs, was derived from the zealous and diſintereſted aid of your countrymen; nor can we without diſſimulation, ſuppreſs our joy, that the nation, which ſo generouſly contributed to reſcue the liberties of America, has, at length, with unparallelled magnanimity, eſtabliſhed her own.

From ſuch feelings, ſir, we have been naturally led to contemplate the ſtruggles of France with a paternal eye; ſympathizing in all her calamities; and exulting in all her ſucceſſes: but there is another intereſt, the intereſt of Freedom and Equality, which adds to the force of our affections, and renders the cauſe of France important to every republic, and dear to all the human race.

Be aſſured, therefore, that juſtly regarding the cultivation of republican principles, as the beſt ſecurity for the permanency of our own popular governments, we reſt our favorite hopes, at this momentous criſis, on the conduct of France; and, earneſtly giving to the national exertions our wiſhes and our prayers, we cannot reſiſt the pleaſing hope, that although America, is not a party in the exiſting war, ſhe may ſtill be able, in a ſtate of peace, to demonſtrate the ſincerity of her friendſhip, by affording very uſeful aſſiſtance to the citizens of her ſiſter republic.

The well-earned character of a republican and a patriot, has enſured for you the warmeſt ſentiments of perſonal reſpect and eſteem: and, while the law of nations, and the rights of treaty, give dignity and energy to your official ſtation; the endeavors of the citizens will not, we truſt, be ineffectual, in rendering your reſidence in Philadelphia, agreeable to you, and honorable to ourſelves.

Signed by order of the meeting,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Chairman.

Philadelphia, 17th May, 1793.

Atteſt.

ROBERT HENRY DUNKIN, Sec'ry.

THE ANSWER.

Citizen GENET Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to the Citizens of Philadelphia.

CITIZENS,

IF gratitude be not acknowledged a virtue among the deſpots, it is evidently ſuch among freemen. Of this truth I have received abundant proofs on my journey from Charleſton to Philadelphia. In every place the general voice of the people convinced me in a moſt ſenſible manner of their real ſentiments and ſincere and friendly diſpoſitions towards the nation which I have the honor to repreſent, and for the advancement of that common cauſe which ſhe alone ſupports with ſo much courage.

Citizens, your addreſs has completed my ſatisfaction, and I aſſure you that the day your Brethren in France ſhall receive it will be a day of gladneſs to them. This I anticipate, that from the effect it has had upon myſelf, it will have the ſame upon them, from thoſe wiſe and liberal ſentiments, thoſe juſt and excellent ideas which characterize it.

In my private capacity of a citizen, I am highly flattered with the favorable opinion you have formed of me; and I promiſe to make every exertion in my power to render myſelf worthy of that good opinion, and to juſtify the confidence my country has repoſed in me. My conduct while among you ſhall be to the heighth of our national political principles—An unbounded openeſs ſhall be the conſtant rule of my intercourſe with thoſe wiſe and virtuous men into whoſe hands you have entruſted the management of your public affairs. I will expoſe candidly to them the great objects on which it will be our buſineſs to deliberate; and the common intereſt of both nations will, I have no doubt be the compaſs of our direction; for without ſuch a guide, what would become of both nations, expoſed as we mutually are to there ſentment, the hatred and the treachery of all the tyrants of the earth, who, you may reſt aſſured, are at this moment armed not only againſt France, but againſt liberty itſelf.

(Signed) GENET.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MARCH 24.

Dumourier on the 12th inſt. wrote a letter dated Louvain, which it was not thought prudent at the time to read. It is as follows:

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

THE ſafety of the people is the ſupreme law; I have juſt abandoned conqueſt almoſt certain, by quitting the victorious part of the army ready to enter into the heart of Holland, to fly to the ſupport of that portion which has experienced a check, owing to phyſical and moral cauſes, that I mean to develope with that frankneſs which is more than ever neceſſary, and which would always have tended to the welfare of the Republic, if all her agents had made uſe of it in the accounts they gave, and if it had been liſtened to with more complacency than deceitful flattery.

You know, citizen repreſentatives, in what a dangerous ſtate of diſorganization the Belgic army had been placed, by a miniſter and officers who dragged France to the brink of ruin. This miniſter and thoſe officers have been changed; but far from puniſhing them, Pache and Haſſenfratz have paſſed to the important ſtation of heads to the Paris police, and from that moment the capital has ſeen renewed in the ſtreet Lombard, ſcenes of blood and maſſacre.

I preſented to you, in the month of December, in four memorials, the grievances that ought to be redreſſed. I informed you of the only means which could put a ſtop to the evil, and give to our armies their vigor, and to our cauſe all the juſtice which ought to characterize it. Theſe memorials have been thrown aſide; you are not acquainted with them; order them to be preſented to you, you will there find predicted what has ſince happened; you will alſo in them find the remedy to the other dangers which ſurround us, and menace our infant republic. The armies of Belgia united in the countries of Aix la Chapelle and Liege, have there ſuffered every ſpecies of want, without murmuring, but continually weakened by ſickneſs and conſtant ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, and by the deſertion of many of the officers and ſoldiers to the amount of half their original ſtrength.

It is only ſince General Buernonville is at the head of the miniſtry, that the wants of the army and recruiting begins to be thought of. But he has been in ſo ſhort a time, that we feel that diſorganizing ſpirit of which we have been the victims. This was our ſituation, when on the firſt of February you tho't it due to the honor of the nation to declare war againſt England and Holland. From this moment I buried the remembrance of all my grievances;—I no longer thought of reſigning, which you will find mentioned in the memorials above alluded to; all my thoughts were given to the ſafety of my country. I endeavored to be beforehand with our enemies, and this reduced army forgot all its ſufferings to attack Holland. While, with new troops, juſt from France, I was taking Breda, Klundert, Gertruydenberg, and was preparing to extend my conqueſts, the Belgic army, under Generals remarkable for courage and civiſm, undertook the ſiege of Maeſtricht.

Every thing was wanting for this expedition, the new adminiſtration was not yet on foot.—The ancient was bad in every view. Money was plenty, but the new forms eſtabliſhed at the national treaſury prevented the uſe of that money. I cannot yet detail the immediate cauſes of the check our armies have experienced, as I am juſt arrived; not only they have abandoned every hope of taking Maeſtricht, but they have fallen back in confuſion and with loſs. The magazines of every kind which were begun to be collected at Liege, have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as well as part of the field artillery and that belonging to the battalions: This retreat has drawn on us new enemies, and here I will develope the cauſe of our misfortunes.

There has ever exiſted, in human events, a reward for virtue and a puniſhment for vice. Private individuals may eſcape the effects of this providence, which may be called what you pleaſe, becauſe they are imperceptible points: but read hiſtory, and you will find that a people never eſcape it.

As long as our cauſe was that of juſtice we vanquiſhed the enemy:

from the moment that avarice and injuſtice became our guides, we worked our own deſtruction, and our enemies profit by our faults. You are flattered and deceived, I will endeavor to tear the veil from before your eyes. The Belgians have been made to ſuffer vexations of every kind; the ſacred rights of liberty have been violated as they relate to them; their religious opinions have been inſulted; the furniture of their churches has been taken without neceſſity, but with indecency. Their character and intentions have been miſrepreſented; the re-union of Hainault has been effected by main violence, by the ſword and fire arms; that of Bruſſels by a knot of men who could exiſt but in the midſt of trouble, and by a few blood thirſty individuals aſſembled to intimidate the citizens. Look over the hiſtory of the low countries, you will find that the people are good, open hearted, courageous, and worthy of freedom. The Duke of Alva, the moſt cruel of the ſatellites of Philip II. had 18,000 executed by the hand of the hangman. The Belgians took vengeance by a war of thirty years, and their attachment to the religion of their fathers, only could have bro't them again under the Spaniſh yoke.

Your finances were exhauſted when we entered Belgia; your coin had diſappeared. Cambon, who may be an honeſt citizen, but who is far beneath the confidence you repoſed in him in financial matters, ſaw no remedy but in the poſſeſſion of the riches of that fertile country. —He propoſed to you the fatal decree of the 15th December; you unanimouſly accepted it, and yet every one of thoſe among you, with whom I have converſed on the ſubject, told me he did not approve of it, and that the decree is unjuſt. One of my memorials was againſt that decrree; it was not read in the aſſembly. The ſame Cambon endeavored to render my remonſtrances hateful and criminal, by ſaying from the tribune that I was placing a *veto* upon the decree of the Aſſembly: You confirmed this decree by that of December 30th; you directed your commiſſioners to ſee it executed; by your orders the executive ſent at leaſt 30 commiſſioners; the choice of them was bad, excepting a very few honeſt men, who are perhaps conſidered as of doubtful principles, becauſe they endeavor to mitigate the odium attached to their functions. The majority are madmen or tyrants, or men without reflection, whom a brutal zeal always has led beyond their duty. The agents of tyranny have been ſcattered over the whole face of Belgia; the military commandants in obedience to the decree, have been obliged to employ, upon their requiſition, the forces entruſted to them.—Theſe extortioners finally exaſperated the ſpirit of the Belgians. Thence forward, fear, perhaps hatred, have replaced that cordial fraternity which accompanied our firſt ſteps in Belgia; and at the moment of our change of fortune our agents exerciſed their functions with the moſt exceſſive injuſtice and violence.

You have been miſtaken as to the re-union to France of ſeveral portions of Belgia. You thought that union voluntary, becauſe you were deceived by lies. From that moment you thought it in your power to take the ſuperfluous plate from the churches, to defray the expence of the war. You then looked upon the Belgians as Frenchmen: but even if they had been, you yet ſhould have waited the voluntary giving up of this plate; your taking it by open violence became ſacrilegious: This is exactly what has happened. The prieſts and monks have taken advantage of that imprudent act, and then preached us up as pillagers to be avoided, and every where the inhabitants armed againſt us. Our's is not a war of ariſtocracy, for our revolution favors the inhabitants of the country, and yet that very deſcription of people arm againſt us, and the alarm is ſounded in all quarters. It with them a war of religion; and with us a criminal war. We are at this moment ſurrounded by enemies; you will ſee it by the reports which I ſend to the miniſter of war, you will ſee at the ſame time the firſt meaſures I have been obliged to take to ſave the French army, the national honor, and indeed the republic.

Repreſentatives of the nation, I call on your probity and the recollection of the importance of your duties; I call on the ſacred principles explained in the declaration of the rights of man, and I wait with impatience your deciſion. At this moment you hold in your hands the fate of the empire, and I am perſuaded that truth and virtue will guide your deciſions, and that you will not ſuffer your armies to be ſtained by crimes and then become the victims of thoſe crimes."

Dumourier, informed that this letter had been referred to the committee of defence, requeſts the convention to come to no determination upon it, until he has again conferred with the commiſſioners to Belgia.

[The above letter appears in the *Moniteur Univerſelle*, a Paris paper of the 25th of March, which mentions in a note, "That the letter had not been read before the National Convention, but printed and publiſhed in the Belgic provinces."]

MARCH 23.

Letters were read from the adminiſtration of the lower Loire. By theſe letters of the 19th it appears that the rebels are maſters of the whole country round Nantes, which city is in a manner beſieged; the communications are interrupted—they call for immediate aſſiſtance—they announce that the chief of the rebels, the number of whom they ſtate at about 40,000, is one de la Perriere, that he has ſent various propoſals to the city of Nantes; for he has declared not to acknowledge the authority of the department and of the diſtrict: he has much threatened, if he is not aſſiſted in ſupporting a kind of conſtitution which he preſented, in which he calls for the diſmiſſion of the conſtitutional clergy and a diminution of taxes. The adminiſtrators promiſe and ſwear to remain firm at their poſt. They have reſolved, as the only anſwer to the rebels, that court martials ſhall attend each body of troops that ſhould march againſt them to judge thoſe taken and immediately cauſe the ſentence to be executed.

MARCH 24.

Tallier informed that the department of Dordogne had ſent 1200 men againſt them. Honorable mention of the zeal of this department and the city of Bourdeaux was decreed.

Ferrand ſtated, that the frontier of Spain was in a formidable ſtate of defence; but that it was otherwiſe with ours. The executive council was directed to give an account of the ſituation of that important frontier.

Maltinet communicated a letter he received from Nantes, by which it appears, that the communication between that city and Antwerp is reſtored. The adminiſtrative bodies have diſpoſed of detachments at different diſtances; they directed the gullies and ditches made in the roads by the rebels to be filled up. Upwards of 1200 rebels have already ſuffered death, about the ſame number are in priſon, and will not delay experiencing the ſame fate. This information gave the greateſt ſatisfaction.

Two letters were received from the miniſter at war. In the firſt he announces, that he is communicating to the committee of general defence the diſpatches which he received yeſterday and this night from gen. Dumourier, as well as the plans concerted between the executive council and the generals—they cannot be rendered public for the general good—it will ſuffice to ſay, that Dumourier is making a retrograde movement to get nearer to the frontiers; this meaſure has appeared to him neceſſary to reorganiſe the army which is in diſorder.

By the ſecond letter it appears that Cuſtine has had a conſiderable advantage over the Pruſſians. He beat them in an attack they made on one of his poſts; the French troops diſplayed aſtoniſhing intrepidity—every where they took from the enemy forage and proviſions.

LONDON, March 24.

Medals are now diſtributing in Paris, having on one ſide the effigy of Louis XVI. and on the other, the words, *Il eſt mort martyr*.

The effects of the forty declaration publiſhed by Louis Staniſlaus Xavier, have begun to manifeſt themſelves in France preciſely in the manner that might have been expected. No ſooner was the abſurd inſtrument made public, but addreſſes were preſented from various quarters, demanding the trial and puniſhment of the unfortunate Antoniette. Theſe miſerable deluded refugees fall into the purpoſes of Egalite, as fully as if they were his profeſſed and hired inſtruments.

April 3. The communication with Oſtend being once more open, intelligence will be more frequently received from the immediate ſeat of war.

The mails from Holland and Flanders arrived yeſterday. The Leyden Gazette mentions, that the intercourſe being re-opened, they have obtained French papers to the 18th, the day on which they ceaſed to be forwarded to London. The Bruſſels Gazette is totally barren of intelligence.

The late failures in the city which by ſome perſons have been attributed, very falſely, to be the effects of the war, are found to ariſe, on cloſe inſpection, from connections with the country banks—a growing miſchief, which has long called for the interference of the legiſlature to check its progreſs.

Friday evening intelligence came to Lloyd's, of eight Engliſh merchantmen trading to the Levant having been taken by French privateers, in the Mediterranean, and ſix of them carried into Marſeilles. They are inſured at 80,000l.

La Halle, where Dumourier was encamped, according to the laſt account, is a ſtrong poſt a few miles to the ſouth of Bruſſels. It was the ſame place that Duke Albert made a ſtand in the laſt campaign, to cover the retreat of the Court of Bruſſels.

APRIL 6.

Yeſterday afternoon capt. Hawes, of the ſecond Nancy cutter, belonging to Deal, arrived in St. Margaret's bay, with diſpatches from Oſtend for admiral M'Bride. The cutter left Oſtend at 11 o'clock on Thurſday night, and brings moſt important intelligence. We underſtand that Dumourier is arrived at Liſle with his forces, and that he had ſcarce made his appearance, before M. Bournouville and five commiſſioners from the convention, had come down with orders to bring him up a priſoner to Paris. Dumourier did not follow the example of la Fayette; he reſiſted the order of the convention, and having felt the pulſe of his army, arreſted the commiſſioners, and ſent them to the prince of Cobourg, as hoſtages for the ſafety of the Queen and royal family. He then proclaimed the young Louis king, at the head of the army, and ſent a diſpatch to Paris, intimating his determination to proceed immediately thither, & ſupport the claim of the Dauphin to the throne of his anceſtors, as from the conduct of the convention, he ſaw that France could only be ſaved by a general reſiſtance to their horrid tyranny. Such is the report that has come to our ears of this important diſpatch; and which we give literally as we have received it. It is added, that in conſequence of the news of Dumourier's defeat, and of the violent meaſures taken by the convention, the tumult in Paris has riſen to the moſt extravagant heighth. The parties had actually come to blows, the barriers were ſhut, the white flag, with a mourning crape over it, was flying in the ſtreets, and numbers of people had mounted the white cockade.

Beſides the above particulars, intelligence has been received, that the merchants and principal inhabitants of Dunkirk, are ready to deliver up that place to the royal party, and have ſent a boat to admiral M'Bride, requeſting him to ſend over two frigates to take poſſeſſion of the town.

By an expreſs which we received this morning from the Hague, we are enabled to give the certain accounts of a counter-revolution being on the eve of taking place at Paris.

The circumſtances that have led to this are of a moſt extraordinary nature. The ſtoppage of all communication with France has kept us in the dark completely with reſpect to the proceedings of the Convention. It now appears that the moſt important tranſactions have taken place.

After Dumourier had been forced to retreat within the French frontier, he wrote a letter to the Convention, ſtating, "That he found it impoſſible to make head againſt the Allied Powers, and that he tho't the only means of ſaving France from being over-run by thoſe powers, would be to have a King."

In conſequence of this letter, a Decree of Accuſation was paſſed againſt Dumourier, in the ſitting of the 30th of March, who had been denounced in the Municipality of Paris as a traitor; and Bournonville, the Miniſter at War, Camus, and five others were depûted to the army, to put the Decree into execution, by arreſting Dumourier and ſending him a priſoner to Paris. Dumourier himſelf ſays, he firmly believes it was their intention to have had him maſſacred on the road.

They reached the army, and informed the General of their miſſion. He ſaw the time was come to ſtrike a deciſive blow. He aſſembled his troops; informed them of the Decree of the Convention, and hinted his own wiſhes and deſigns. They exclaimed, that they would ſtand by him. He immediately began to act. He arreſted Bournonville and the other Commiſſioners, and ſent them with a letter to General Clairfayt, ſtating that he was about to march to Paris next morning, the 2d inſt. at the head of his army, for the purpoſe of reſtoring the French Monarchy.

General Clairfayt forwarded the priſoners committed to his charge by Dumourier, to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and immediately wrote with his own hand, an account of theſe extraordinary tranſactions to Count Metternich, the Imperial Miniſter at Bruſſels, who forwarded this account to the Hague. The expreſs that brought this news left the Hague on the 4th, a few hours after General Clairfayt's account arrived there, and reached London this morning at ſeven o'clock.

The ſame accounts have been received from Bruſſels and Oſtend.

Extract of a letter from Mechlin, March 24.

"This day the French retired in good order about eleven o'clock in the morning, after having deſtroyed or blown up the bridges in the neighbourhood of the city. The people immediately proceeded to the ſquare, where they deſtroyed the monument erected by the Jacobin club to the memory of le Pelletier, and tranſporting the fragments of it to the foot of the tree of liberty, ſet the whole on fire.

"The people then repaired to the club-room, from which they carried away the tribune and benches, to add them to the fire. The whole was conducted without any tumult.

"At two o'clock the magiſtrates and the grand council, proceeded to the town-houſe, on invitation preſented to them by the proviſional repreſentatives of the people who had managed affairs during the reſidence of the French. Theſe repreſentatives then reſigned their functions in the preſence of the magiſtrates, who teſtified their gratitude and ſatisfaction for the zeal they had ſhown during their adminiſtration, in preſerving order and tranquillity, and protecting the rights and property of the citizens.

"At five o'clock the Imperial troops took poſſeſſion of the town amid the ringing of the bells and the acclamations of the people."

St. JOHN's, (Antigua) May 2.

The fleet from England, under Admiral Gardner, arrived at Barbadoes on Friday; the merchantmen and transports did not accompany them.

The following are the ships that compose Admiral Gardner's squadron:

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Queen	98	Adm. Gardner, Capt. Hutt.
Duke	98	Com. Murray, Capt. Duff.
Monarch	74	Capt. Sir J. Wallace
Orion	74	J. T. Duckworth
Hector	74	G. Montague
Hannibal	74	Colpoys
Culloden	74	Sir Thos. Rich
Iphigenia	32	Sinclair
Heroine	32	Allan H. Gardner
Rattlesnake	16	Alexander Mouat.

It is generally believed at Dominica, that the French fleet is arrived at Martinique.

GRENADA, April 19.

This morning the schooner Swift, Capt. Ryal arrived here from Tobago, with the agreeable news of the capture of that island. We have been favored with the following particulars by Col. Baillie.

On Sunday the 14th, at 2 o'clock, a signal was made that an enemy's fleet was off Courland, and in about an hour afterwards the Trusty, and the other vessels in the squadron came to anchor in the bay. Gen. Cuyler immediately landed with the troops consisting of 350 men, and marched directly to Cinnamon hill, where he halted, and dispatched a flag of truce to the fort, to demand the surrender of the island. The governor returned for answer, that they would hold out to the last extremity. It was then determined to carry the hill by storm, and the necessary preparation being made, the troops marched at one o'clock on Monday morning, taking the road through the town of Port-Louis. They were formed in two columns, the one under the immediate command of the General, the other led by Major Gordon of the 60th.

The firing began about 2 o'clock, and continued obstinate for about three quarters of an hour, when Major Gordon with the light infantry entered the fort and made himself completely master of the hill.

At day-light the capture was announced by hoisting the Union flag, and firing the morning gun.

All accounts agree in bestowing the highest encomiums on the cool and determined courage manifested by the British troops on the occasion; and the conduct of Major Gordon in preventing the slaughter that almost unavoidably follows a storm, reflects equal honor on his own humanity and the discipline of the troops he commanded.

In addition to the above account, we are informed that there were near 300 men in the Fort at the time of the assault; that seven of the assailants were killed; and a few wounded; among the latter are Gen. Cuyler (slightly) and Lieutenant Geyer of the 67th, who joined the expedition at Barbadoes as a volunteer.

Philadelphia, May 22.

Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Mr. Genet, being introduced by Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, produced his credentials to the President of the United States; he was received and acknowledged as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States of America.

By an arrival at this port yesterday in twelve days from Cape-Francois we learn that a frigate had arrived there in 28 days from Brest; which brought intelligence that Gen. Dumourier had gone over to the Austrians—that a fleet of twenty sail of French line of battle ships had sailed for the Mediterranean, and that another French fleet was cruising in the British channel; a new Governor for Hispaniola, a very popular character, came in the frigate.

The Southern papers continue to detail very distressing accounts of Indian murders and depredations on the Western and South Western Frontiers; numbers of men women and children, have fallen sacrifices, since the first of April.

On Saturday last a *republican dinner* was given at Oellers' to Citizen Genet, by a respectable number of French, and French-American citizens. *Gen. Advertiser.*

Samuel Huntington, Esq. is re-elected Governor and Oliver Wolcott, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the State of Connecticut.

By the ship Peggy, Capt. Elliot, from Amsterdam, we have Leyden Papers *to the 5th April, from which the following articles are translated.*

EXTRACTS from the LEYDEN GAZETTE, of the 5th April, 1793.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, March 28.

"On the 25th instant between 12 and 1 o'clock, his royal highness the Archduke Charles made his entry into this city, accompanied by the field marshal Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and a numerous retinue of general officers. It is difficult to express the satisfaction the people have shewn at this change of things; almost all the inhabitants were on his passage, and the air echoed with redoubled shouts. The Archduke repaired to the church of St. Gudule, where Te Deum was sung by way of thanksgiving. From thence the Prince passed through the principal quarters of the city, and every where received unequivocal marks of the joy of the Brabanters. At last having repaired to the Hotel of the Duke D'Ahrearby, the wine of honor was presented to his Royal Highness, and at night there was a grand illumination. Yesterday a courier arrived here from Vienna, who brought to the Archduke the patent of Governor and Captain General of the Netherlands. The same day, this young prince set out to take the command of the advanced posts of the army. The Count de Metternick, who before the French invasion was invested with the post of minister plenipotentiary, is expected in a few days at Brussels. Yesterday the people of the city brought the statue of Prince Charles of Lorraine, which had been thrown down by the Sans Culottes; and drew it themselves to the *Place Royale* with a numerous band of music, while all the bells in the city were rung. A new pedestal is now making for it with the greatest activity.

A numerous column of the Austrian army passed through this city on the 25th instant, followed by a large train of artillery and camp equipage. The French army continues to retreat with celerity, though in good order. The column headed by Dumourier himself is already on the heights of *Frameries*, on the other side of Mons. A large body of Austrian cavalry follow close at their heels.—The town and citadel of Namur are evacuated.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated April 1.

"The French continue to retreat, still pressed by the numerous body of Austrian horse, which follow them. The Archduke Charles is at Mons, his vanguard at Frameries. On the 29th, the Imperial troops entered Ghent, which the French have entirely evacuated, leaving there some pretty considerable stores. On the 26th of March there was engagement near Antwerp, between a body of French troops and an Austrian division. The battle was long and bloody, and was maintained on both sides with the greatest intrepidity; but the French being superior in number, forced the Austrians to retire, and took several prisoners."

LEYDEN, April 4.

We have at last received certain intelligence that the French garrison of Breda, which is said to have been commanded by Gen. de Flers, delivered up the place by capitulation to the troops of the united provinces, on the 2d inst. It is thought that that of Gertruydenberg will soon do the same.—Gen. Dumourier having given orders to the remainder of his troops, to evacuate the territories of the republic. They will have free liberty to return to France, because, in order to prevent the ruin and pillaging of the towns and country, it has been agreed, that all the French troops in Belgia and the Dutch territory, should return home by way of Mechlin, Dendermond, Ghent, and Tournay, under an escort of an Austrian safeguard, to the French frontier.

Saturday evening last an express arrived at the Post-Office in this city, with the letters and papers brought by the April Packet, arrived at New-York, in 37 days from Falmouth.

The following articles are from London Papers to the 6th of April, brought by the Packet.

STATE PAPER:

Declaration of the King of Prussia, respecting his taking possession of the city of Dantzig, and the territory belonging to it.

THE same reasons which induced his majesty, the King of Prussia, to order part of his troops to march into some of the districts of Great Poland, lay him under the necessity to secure the city of Dantzig and the territory belonging thereto. For besides that this city never has acted for a number of years past, like a good neighbor towards the kingdom of Prussia, it is now become the rendezvous of a wicked and cruel band, who heap transgression upon transgression, and who try by the assistance of their despicable abettors to spread themselves on all sides. One of these villains, after having attempted in vain to spread his poisonous principles, among a happy and faithful nation, has found nevertheless a free and public asylum in the city of Dantzig; and it was only by the most urgent representations that he could be obtained from his protectors. This last instance, together with the numerous abuses of a misconstrued liberty, and the great connection which subsists between the faction in France and Poland, and a certain party, which by means of the impudence of their principles, have gained a certain superiority above the most of the well-meaning part of the citizens, and finally the great ease wherewith these conspirators procure all kinds of necessaries, but especially grains at Dantzig, by the help of their abettors are taken collectively, as objects which have drawn the attention of the King towards this city, and have obliged him to keep them within the bounds of justice, and provide thereby for the safety and peace of the adjoining Prussian provinces. For which purpose his Majesty, after a previous agreement with the other powers concerned therein, has directed his Lieutenant General De Raumer to occupy the city and territory of Dantzig with a sufficient number of troops, to maintain good order and public security.

It will now depend on the inhabitants, by their prudent conduct, to merit the good will of the King, by using his troops in a friendly manner, and giving them all the help and assistance they may be in want of; the commanding officer, on his part, will not fail to cause the strictest discipline to be observed, and to grant his protection to all such as may find themselves under the necessity to request the same. These are the sentiments of his Prussian Majesty, and he therefore trusts, that the magistracy of Dantzig will make no difficulty in conforming to the same, in order to promote in this manner their salutary views—the good effects whereof will tend most of all to their advantage.

RENNES, (France) March 15.

The royalists, and friends to the laws and order, at length triumph in this department and the neighboring ones. They only wait for the English at Jersey to make a descent on our coasts to appear openly. A considerable body of armed men have, however, assembled at Noray, about six leagues from hence, who threaten to reduce our city to ashes.

LONDON, April 16.

The merchant corps of volunteers of Dublin have had their cannon restored to them, upon a temperate and loyal application to the lord lieutenant.

It is said that Dumourier has seized the three Commissioners sent by the National Convention to arrest him, whom he sent prisoners to the Austrians; and that he afterwards marched with his army to Paris. On this news Stocks rose two per cent. to day.

A letter is said to have been received by a merchant in this city, from a respectable House in Amsterdam, dated the 2d of April, stating, that intelligence had been received there of an insurrection at Paris;—that the mob had attacked the Convention, and murdered 80 of the members.

Extract of a letter from Helvoetsluys, April 3.—3 o'clock, P. M.

"The 37th regiment commanded by lieut. col. sir Charles Ross, Bart. and 53d by lieut. col. Symes, which arrived here from Leith on Sunday evening last, under convoy of the Martin sloop, captain Lane, still remain on board their transports, having received counter-orders to proceed after the brigade of guards to Bergen-op-Zoom, by the way of Flushing.—The detachment of artillery are likewise re-embarked to attend them;—Major general R. Abercrombie goes with them to command the 2d British brigade. The contrary winds prevented their sailing for 2 days past.

"The British ships of war, remaining here, are the Syren frigate, capt. Manley; the Childers sloop, capt. Barlowe; the Echo, hon. capt. Jones; and the Martin, capt. Lane. The sloops have orders to proceed as convoy to the troops thro' the Scheldt. The Syren and Expedition sail for England to-morrow."

Friday last a deputation from the French Benevolent Society established in this city waited upon citizen GENET with an address, of which the following is a translation:

Citizen Minister of the French Republic.

The French citizens and citizens of the United States descendants of French, residing in Philadelphia, hasten to present this mark of their attachment to the nation you represent, of their zeal for the cause of liberty and equality, and of their personal regard.

Many of us attracted by the innate love of liberty, when France still smarted under the rod of despotism, sought and found an asylum in this happy country, then the cradle of infant equality. The cordial reception from our new fellow-citizens, the close connections and pleasing habits contracted among them, have rendered America a native home. But in becoming Americans, they have not ceased to be Frenchmen; for no individual can be more intimately connected with either, than the two nations are with each other. The French citizen who has become affiliated to the American nation, and the citizen of the United States whom France has adopted have thereby only strengthened the ties of connexion.

An union cemented by the blood of the citizens of both nations, and founded on so solid a basis as similarity of sentiment and principle, is formed to resist the most violent efforts of those whose interest it might be to disturb it: for liberty tends to unite men, as does despotism to divide and destroy them.

The mission with which you are charged, imposes on you the most agreeable duties, since it is committed to you to give and receive the assurance and testimony of so sincere a friendship and so fraternal a union. We will co-operate as far as in our power to maintain so precious a fraternity and prevent the enemies of liberty from giving it disturbance.

Permit us on this occasion, as individuals and Frenchmen, to pay to our brethren of the United States the tribute of gratitude which their conduct towards us so justly claims. We were strangers among them and they treated us as brothers; they have been prodigal of the attentions and assistance, which our situation required, and endeavored to make us forget, that we did not owe our birth to a common country.—Throughout the whole extent of the American empire our countrymen have experienced the effects of the same benevolent spirit. Every where the citizens have been anxious to cherish and the governments to protect them. It would be the heighth of ingratitude in us not to avail ourselves of so favorable an opportunity of publicly expressing the extent of our gratitude.

Accept, citizen, our ardent wishes for the success of the glorious cause of which France has declared herself the support. We hope, that by her generous efforts liberty will soon be triumphant throughout the globe, in spite of the enormous combination of despots and slaves who wish to annihilate it.

We felicitate ourselves in finding in you a citizen who has deserved well of his country, and who teaches us to hope that he will acquire a new claim to her gratitude.

(Signed) By order,
P. S. DUPONCEAU.

To this he made an answer, of which the following is a translation:

Citizen GENET, minister plenipotentiary from the French Republic, to the French citizens, and descendants of Frenchmen, resident in Philadelphia.

THE principles and sentiments which have animated you, citizens, do equal honor to your heads and hearts, and leave no doubt of your patriotism. You have anticipated the intentions of the French republic; her wish is to strengthen more and more the ties which connect her with the virtuous nation that has so justly deserved, by her generous conduct towards you, your attachment and gratitude. I will use my best endeavors to fulfil the intentions of the republic, and am persuaded, that you will neglect nothing to prove to the citizens of the United States, that Frenchmen now consider them as brethren.

I shall take care, citizens, to communicate to our fellow-citizens in France, the address which you have just presented, and I beg you to accept my thanks for the opinion which you have been pleased to entertain of my zeal and entire devotion to the cause of liberty and equality. (Signed) GENET.

COMMENCEMENT.

On the 15th instant was held at the Methodist Church, in fourth-street, a Commencement of the Pupils of the Young Ladies' Academy of Philadelphia. The exercises commenced by a well adapted prayer by the Rev. Dr. Sproat, the President of the Trustees; after which a number of selected pieces, suitable to the female character, were pronounced with judgment and propriety. The salutatory oration was delivered by Miss Priscilla Mason, and the valedictory by Miss Eliza Laskey, each of whom, together with Miss Ann Bartow and Miss Eleanor Britton, were honored with a diploma.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (Antigua) dated May 2.

"A few days ago several rich and respectable inhabitants were butchered at Guadaloupe in a manner too horrible to mention, which even the most cruel savages would have been ashamed of. The following are the names of the unfortunate victims—Madame Vermont the elder; Madame Vermont the younger, and two children; Madame Meyenconlt; Madame Roupelle the elder; Madame Roupelle the younger, and an infant child; the two Messrs. Roupelle; Mons. Gondreaurt, three daughters just arrived from France, from 11 to 18 years of age; Mons. Brindeau; Madame Brindeau; Messrs. Vaudrecourt and Buelle."

Extract of a letter from a well informed Correspondent, dated London, April 5, 1793.

"P. S. I have not been able to procure copies of the bill mentioned in this letter but it declares in substance that any person being or residing within any of the dominions of his Britannic Majesty who shall directly or indirectly supply, or cause, direct, authorise or procure any person or persons whomsoever or wheresoever residing, to supply or to send for the purpose of being sold or supplied to any of the dominions of France or place in their possession or to the armies fleets or vessels employed by the French government, any naval or military stores, gold or silver in bullion or coin, forage or provisions of any kind and various other articles shall be deemed guilty of Treason. All insurance made on any goods and vessels bound to or from the ports under French dominion made null and void and parties guilty of misdemeanor."

The declaration of independence by the immortal Congress of '76---contains this sentiment, That in future the United States would consider Great-Britain as they do the rest of the world---"enemies in *war*; in *peace* friends."

Married, Monday evening, by the Right Reverend Doctor White, GEORGE HAMMOND, Esquire, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to Miss PEGGY ALLEN, eldest daughter of Andrew Allen, Esquire, of this city.

——By the Rev. Dr. Magaw. Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON to Miss LUCY PAYNE, of this city.

Died the 18th inst. in the 85th year of her age, Mrs. JANE HOLME, relict of Mr. JOHN HOLME, of Pennipack, Philadelphia County; a woman in whose character were united the Christian, social and domestic virtues in an eminent degree. Her funeral was attended on Sunday last, and a sermon adapted to the occasion delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rogers in the Baptist Church, Lower Dublin, from these words---"Gather my saints together unto me; those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice."

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Ann and Mary,	M'Cain,	Dublin
Sally,	Allen,	St. Marc
Jemima & Fanny,	Conklin,	Cape-Francois
Schr. Betsey,	Willis,	Hispaniola
Polly,	M'Cormick,	Charleston
Betsey,	Miller,	St. Marks
Friendship,	M'Leane.	Virginia
Delight,	Gogee,	do.
Sloop Fanny,	Hatchard,	Bermuda
Lively,	Moore,	Guadaloupe

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		16/8
3 per Cents,	8/11	9/3
Deferred,		9/9
Full shares Bank U. S.		2 per cent. adv.

LEGHORN, (Italy) March 8.

The Capt. of a Raguſan veſſel arrived here from Bonne, in Barbary, with a cargo of wheat, relates, that the Algerine cruiſers having taken 8 Dutch ſhips, carried them on the 5th of Feb. into Algiers, but that the Dey immediately ordered them to be releaſed, that they might proceed to their reſpective places of deſtination, becauſe the term of 30 days, fixed by his Excellency for the commencement of hoſtilities, were not then expired; and that the Vikil Hadgi, of the Marine, a ſworn enemy to the Chriſtians, had openly diſapproved of this generous action, and had incited the Turks and Moors to condemn it ſo much, that the Reys Selemi, a renegado Jew, ſaid publickly that to releaſe theſe prizes was very unjuſt—that they expoſed their lives by going out to cruiſe—and that now, when they had the good fortune to take ſome prizes, his Excellency had ſet them at liberty. The Dey, being informed of this behavionr, fell into a violent paſſion, and ordered the Vikil Hadgi to cauſe the mutinous Reys Selemi to be immediately beheaded. The Vikil Hadgi inſtead of executing the order, concealed the criminal on board a corſair; but his Excellency was ſo much irritated that he wiſhed to ſend the Vikil Hadgi to the priſon of Daſarcagi, to be there ſtrangled. The Dey, however, on the preſſing intreaties of his wife, and the wife of the Vikil Hadgi, ſiſter to the former, gave him his life, but condemned him to exile;—and the ſentence was immediately executed, the criminal being put on board a Spaniſh ſhip, which was inſtantly obliged to ſet ſail. This diſgrace of the declared enemy of the Chriſtians, has greatly rejoiced the Conſuls of commercial nations at Algiers; and what adds to their pleaſure is, that the vacant poſt of the Vikil Hadgi. has been given by the Dey to his nephew, a young Turk, formerly from the Levant, and who is of a very amiable character. The Port Captain has alſo been diſgraced, and his place ſupplied by another.

BOSTON, April 8.

A correſpondent, who is a native of the United Netherlands, wiſhes to remind the Americans, that his country is the friend and ally of the United States; that ſhe aſſiſted them in the war, with money, &c. and that ſhe now wiſhes to live in perfect amity and good fellowſhip with them; and to inquire, with what propriety they can wiſh that her territory may be overrun, her towns burnt, and her property deſtroyed?

In a Liverpool paper of March 25th, are accounts of four privateers and ſixteen merchantmen, taken by the Britiſh and Spaniſh ſhips of war, and carried into various ports. The ſame paper contains accounts of eighteen Engliſh merchantmen being taken and carried into France. Theſe are all in one paper.

We have ſeen a letter juſt received from Paris, which mentions that the lady of that unfortunate friend to America, the Marquis de la Fayette, may be ſoon expected to ſail for the United States—where ſhe will receive a cordial welcome.

Capt. Davis, when he ſailed from England, had ſafe paſſports from the Ambaſſador of the United States, counterſigned by the American Conſul there, both in the Engliſh and French languages.

POST-ROAD
TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Poſt-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the Weſt Branch of the Suſquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Poſt (in New-York ſtate, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamſburg, at the forks of Geneſee River.

Letters for this new route will be ſent from the Philadelphia Poſt-Office every Wedneſday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will alſo be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkeſbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Poſt-Office, April 6, 1793.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Eſquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Waſhington*, for the reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1	Caſh Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this ſcheme *at leaſt* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building deſigned both for public and private convenience.

Although ſome expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in return a ſufficient quantity of excellent free-ſtone, together with the beſt adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houſes, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than par:* In this important inſtance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn aagainſt its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; *Gideon Denſon*, Savannah; Meſſrs. *James Weſt & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

March 6, 1793.

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

Albany Glaſs-Houſe.

The Proprietors *of the* Glaſs-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to ſuch perfection, as will be found, on compariſon, to be equal, in quality, to the beſt London Crown Glaſs.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glaſs, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be diſcontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propoſe to enlarge the ſcale of this buſineſs, and as the ſucceſs of it will depend on the patriotic ſupport of the public, they beg leave to ſolicit their friendly patronage in the purſuit of a branch which will intereſt every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any ſize, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-ſtreet, New-York, and at the Glaſs Warehouſe, No. 48, Market-ſtreet, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, ſix ſmart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly inſtructed in the various branches of Glaſs-Making.

Alſo, three Window-Glaſs Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. ep12w

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.*

Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will ſpeedily be put to preſs.

The rapid ſale of the firſt edition*, greatly beyond the author's moſt ſanguine expectations, encourages him to print a ſecond edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

Thoſe Bookſellers who wiſh to take a number of copies in ſheets, are requeſted to apply to the author for particulars.

* 1000 *Copies.*

At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Aſſiſtant, or Student's Guide," being a ſyſtematical treatiſe of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINALL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Boſton, reported, that they have attended that ſervice, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the uſe of ſchools, counting houſes, and private families, as any of the ſame compaſs that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINALL be furniſhed with a copy of it, whenever he ſhall deſire it.

Copy of the Records. Atteſt,
CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'ry.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very uſeful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and induſtry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are ſufficient for their illuſtration. One part of the work deſerves particular commendation. We mean that which the author ſtiles "*Mercantile Arithmetic.*" It occupies a conſiderable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will juſtify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained. And ſhould he make himſelf maſter of them, he will always have reaſon to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the riſing generation on account of the many uſeful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally conſulted.—Among thoſe productions we muſt place this treatiſe of Arithmetic. We ſhould be wanting in juſtice to the author, ſhould we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—The PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, or STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. A. S.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobſon,
Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second ſtreet,
PHILADELPHIA,
VOLUME VIII, OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA:
OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digeſted into the Form of Diſtinct,
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:
THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

AN Account of the Cape of Good Hope, Grafting, Univerſal Grammar, Graſſes, Greece, Greenland, Guam, Guinea, Gunnery, Happineſs, Harmony, Heat, Hepatic-Air, Heraldry, Hindoſtan, Hippopotamus, Hiſtory, New-Holland, Horſe, Horſemanſhip, Hottentots, Hunting, Huſbandry, Hydrometer, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous Articles. Embelliſhed with ſixteen Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types, (caſt for the purpoſe) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furniſhed in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as ſubſcribers chuſe; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on ſubſcribing, the volumes or half-volumes finiſhed to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unleſs paid for.

III. In the courſe of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

It is expected the work will be compriſed in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ *As ſeveral gentlemen who have honored this undertaking with early ſubſcriptions, have only received a ſmall part of the work, they are earneſtly requeſted to complete their ſets, as far as publiſhed, immediately, while the publiſher ſtill has it in his power to ſupply them with the parts which have not been furniſhed. As the ſubſcription will very poſſibly be cloſed by the firſt of July next, the publiſher cannot undertake to complete ſets after that period; and thoſe who wiſh to become poſſeſſors of this truly valuable and important work, will pleaſe apply before the expiration of that time, that they may not be diſappointed.*

The very heavy expence neceſſarily incurred in carrying on this work, makes it indiſpenſably requiſite for the publiſher to adhere more ſtrictly than he has done to the original condition, of delivering the volumes only on being paid for them.

April 6, 1793. epim

Juſt publiſhed,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone Houſe, No. 41, South Second-Street,
A CASE,
Decided in the SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES, in which is diſcuſſed the Queſtion,
WHETHER A STATE IS LIABLE TO BE SUED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE?
Price Half a Dollar.

CIRCULAR LETTER,
OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Reſpectfully addreſſed to every Gentleman of Science in the Continent and Iſlands of America.

SIR,

A SOCIETY has lately been inſtituted in this State, called the HISTORICAL SOCIETY; the profeſſed deſign of which is, to collect, preſerve and communicate, materials for a complete hiſtory of this country, and accounts of all valuable efforts of human ingenuity and induſtry, from the beginning of its ſettlement. In purſuance of this plan, they have already amaſſed a large quantity of books, pamphlets and manuſcripts; and are ſtill in ſearch of more: A catalogue of which will be printed for the information of the public.

They have alſo encouraged the publication of a monthly pamphlet, in which is given the reſult of their enquiries, into the natural, political and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of this country. It is requeſted that you would contribute to its value and importance, by attention to the articles annexed. The Society beg leave to depend on your obliging anſwer to theſe heads of inquiry, when leiſure and opportunity will permit.

Your letters addreſſed, free of expenſe, to the ſubſcriber, will be gratefully received, and duly noticed in the Society's publications; and you will have the ſatisfaction of contributing to the general ſtock of knowledge, with which they hope to entertain the public.

In the name, and by order of the Society,
JEREMY BELKNAP,
Correſponding Secretary.

Boſton, in Maſſachuſetts, Nov. 1, 1792.

Articles on which the Society requeſt information.

1. The time when your town or city was incorporated; its Indian name; when the ſettlement began; whether it was interrupted, and by what means; to what Colony or County it was firſt annexed; and if there have been any alterations, what they are, and when made.

2. The exploits, labours and ſufferings of the inhabitants in war; particular accounts of deva ſtations, deaths, captivities and redemptions.

3. Diviſions of your town or city in pariſhes and precincts, or the erection of new towns within the former limits.

4. Time of gathering churches of every denomination; names of the ſeveral Miniſters; the times of their ſettlement, removal and death; and their age at the time of their death.

5. Biographical anecdotes of perſons in your town, or within your knowledge, who have been remarkable for ingenuity, enterpriſe, literature, or any other valuable accompliſhment; an account of their literary productions, and if poſſible, copies of them.

6. Topographical deſcription of your town or county, and its vicinity; mountains, rivers, ponds, animals, vegetable productions; remarkable falls, caverns, minerals, ſtones, foſſils, pigments, medicinal and poiſonous ſubſtances, their uſes and antidotes.

7. The former and preſent ſtate of cultivation, and your thoughts on farther improvements, either in reſpect to agriculture, roads or canals.

8. Monuments and relicks of the ancient Indians; number and preſent ſtate of any remaining Indians among you.

9. Singular inſtances of longevity and fecundity from the firſt ſettlement to the preſent time.

10. Obſervations on the weather, diſeaſes, and the influence of the climate, or of particular ſituations, employments and aliments, eſpecially the effect of ſpirituous liquors on the human conſtitution.

11. Accurate bills of mortality, ſpecifying ages and caſualties, the proportion of births and deaths, and the increaſe or decreaſe of population.

12. Accounts of manufactures and fiſheries, and thoughts on the farther improvement of them.

13. Modes of education, private or public; what encouragement is given to ſchools and colleges, and what is done to advance literature; whether you have a ſocial library, what is the number of books, and of what value.

14. What remarkable events have befallen your ſtate, county, town, or particular families or perſons, at any time.

P. S. The Correſponding Members of this Society are requeſted to tranſmit to the Correſponding Secretary, any hiſtorical information of which they may be poſſeſſed, reſpecting any part of the American Continent and Iſlands, together with printed acts and journals of Aſſemblies and Conventions, whether civil or eccleſiaſtical. And the Society will gratefully receive from them and from all other perſons whatever, any books, pamphlets, manuſcripts, maps or plans which may be uſeful in forming an hiſtorical collection—and any natural or artificial productions which may enlarge the Muſeum.

The Library and Muſeum are depoſited in an apartment of Faneuil Hall. *Any perſon* deſirous of making a ſearch among the books or manuſcripts, many have acceſs to them under ſuch regulations, as may be known by applying to any one of the members.

P L A N S
OF THE
City of Waſhington,
Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

NEW TEAS.
IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG
Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at
No. 19,
Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.
N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for ſale.*

TICKETS
In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.